Assaulting persons bringing in provisions.
Causing a false alarm.

79. Whenever any person is convicted of the crime of mutiny, or sedition, all his property moveable and immoveable, shall be forfeited to the State, if the property be within the limits of the State, otherwise to the British Government.

Offences punishable with imprisonment up to 14 years, under these Rules.

80. The following offences are punishable under these Rules with imprisonment up to 14 years or such less punishment as the Court-Martial may award :—

Mutiny.
Violence to superiors.
Insubordination.
Betraying watchword.
Abandoning post.
Wilfully creating false alarm.

Up to two years.

81. The following offences are punishable under these Rules, with imprisonment for two years, or such less punishment as the Court-Martial may award :—

Desertion.
Unbecoming behaviour in an officer, Assistant-Surgeon, or Hospital-Assistant.
Releasing prisoners.
Assaulting persons bringing provisions.
Striking or forcing a sentry.
Breaking arrest.
Striking subordinate.
Extortion.
Defiling place of worship.
Giving false evidence.*
Malingering.
Wilfully causing hurt.
Theft.
Making false returns.
Other fraudulent offences.
Cruelty or indecency.
Taking bribes.
Embezzlement.*
Destruction of Government property.*
Writing anonymous letters.
Quitting guard, post, picquet or patrol without being regularly relieved, or without leave.
Refusing to superintend or assist in making any field-work, or other military work of any description when ordered to do so.
Attempting to commit suicide.
Appearing armed in camp.

Up to one year.

82. In time of peace the following offences are punishable under these Rules with one year's imprisonment, or such less punishment as the Court-Martial may award :—

Disobedience.
Sentry sleeping on or quitting post.
Striking or forcing a sentry.
Absence without leave.
Drunkenness on duty.
Injuring or making away with horse, arms, clothing, or equipment.
Harbouring deserter.
Failure to attend parade.
Habitual drunkenness.
Contempt of and offences against Court-Martial.
Failure to rejoin.
Enlisting deserter.
Quitting parade, or line of march.
Quitting guard, or party, without leave.
Making wilfully false answer on enlistment.
Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

* See also paragraph 80.

83. Stoppages may be awarded under these Rules in addition to other punishment for the following offences :—

Stoppages.

Injuring or making away with horse, arms, clothing, or equipment.
Misappropriation of money or stores.
Destroying Government property.

84. Dismissal from the service may be awarded in addition to any other sentence.*

Dismissal.

85. A non-commissioned officer sentenced by Court-Martial to dismissal, or to corporal punishment, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, shall be deemed to have been reduced to the ranks even though reduction may not have formed part of his sentence.

Reduction.

XV.—Loss of Arms.

86. In all cases of the loss of a rifle, pistol, carbine or of ball ammunition, the person or persons in whose charge it was shall be tried by Court-Martial. It will rest with the accused to prove that the responsibility for the loss does not rest on him.

Loss of arms.

87. For all arms lost the following amount will be charged to the person or persons in fault, and the Court-Martial shall sentence the prisoner to stoppages to these amounts in addition to any other punishment awarded :—

For each Martini-Henri rifle, or carbine	...	Rs. 250 0 0
For each revolver	...	„ 100 0 0
For ammunition	...	Twice its actual value,

XVI.—Desertion.

88. In trials for desertion the following points must be borne in mind :—

Desertion.

1.—*If leave has been granted to the offender and he deserts, the date of desertion in the charge will be that on which the leave expired.*

2.—*The fact of a native soldier having been struck off after two months' illegal absence does not affect his liability to trial, if afterwards apprehended, or if he surrenders.*

3.—*On any trial for desertion the accused may be found guilty of either desertion or of absence without leave, but in the latter case the period of such absence must be set forth in the finding.*

XVII.—Abetment.

89. Any person who abets an offender punishable under these Rules, or under the Indian Articles of War, may be punished with the punishments provided for such offences.

Abetment.

XVIII.—Miscellaneous.

90. On conviction of any one of the following offences the accused *shall be* sentenced by the Court-Martial to dismissal from the service *and* to forfeiture of all arrears of pay and allowances, *in addition* to any other punishment awarded :—

Dismissal.

Embezzlement.
Destruction of Government property.
Giving false evidence.

91. On conviction of any offence if the accused is sentenced to dismissal from the service, or to any punishment involving dismissal, he may further be sentenced to forfeit, if the Court-Martial shall so direct, all or any arrears of pay and allowances due to him or such portion thereof as may be required to make good any proved loss or damage arising out of his offence.

Forfeiture of pay, etc.

92. A Court-Martial may, in addition to any punishment (except dismissal, or a punishment involving dismissal), sentence any person to be put under stoppages until any loss or damage arising out of his offence be made good.

Stoppages.

93. The Government may by an executive order apply the whole, or part, of the foregoing rules to the Local Service Troops.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

* See also paragraph 91.